



**PATENT**  
**ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: KCX-355 (16018)**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**  
**BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Applicant:	Long	)	Examiner:	Hemant Desai
		)		
Appl. No.:	09/634,402	)	Art Unit/T.C.:	3721
		)		
Filed:	August 9, 2000	)	Customer No.:	04-1403
		)		
Title:	Method and System for	)	Customer ID No.	22827
	Replacing Web Folding	)		
	Boards	)	Confirmation No.:	4865

**BRIEF ON APPEAL**

Commissioner for Patents  
PO Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

**RECEIVED**

MAR 04 2004

Dear Sir:

TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700

In response to the communication dated July 22, 2003 for the above-captioned patent application, Appellant submits the following Brief On Appeal in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.192.

**1. Real Party in Interest**

The real party in interest with respect to the above-captioned application and with respect to this appeal is Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.

**2. Related Appeals and Interferences**

Appellant is not aware of any other appeals or interferences that will directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

**3. Status of the Claims**

Claims 36-56, all of which are attached hereto as Appendix A, are currently

pending in the present application, including independent claims 36, 48, and 55.

Previously, claims 1-35 were cancelled. Claims 36-56 (all the pending claims) are being appealed.

In a Final Office Action mailed July 22, 2003, claims 36-56 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 3,472,504 to Murphy, et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,513,743 to Montquire.

**4. Status of Amendments**

All amendments have been entered.

**5. Summary of the Invention**

The present invention is generally directed to a system for selectively replacing one set of web folding boards with a second set of web folding boards. The system includes a first frame assembly secured to the first set of folding boards and a second frame assembly secured to the second set of folding boards. (Appl. p. 4, lines 14-18). Each frame assembly is rotatable about an axis such that the assemblies are capable of placing a set of web folding boards into a web-receiving position for receiving one or more webs, such as facial tissues, napkins, wipes, and so forth. (Appl. p. 4, lines 21-22; p. 6, lines 21-22; p. 14, lines 12-16). In some embodiments, the axis about which the assemblies are rotatable is a horizontal axis. (Appl. p. 9, lines 17-24; Fig. 1). When positioned in the web-receiving position, the set of web folding boards is capable of receiving a web and imparting a fold to that web. (Appl. p. 7, line 25 – p. 8, line 11). The first and second frame assemblies are in operative communication with each other such that the assemblies are simultaneously rotatable about the axis. (Appl. p. 4, lines

22-29).

In some embodiments, the system includes a locking assembly for selectively locking the first or second set of web folding boards into the web-receiving position. (Appl. p. 4, line 30 – p. 5, line 2). This locking assembly may include, for example, a locking pin provided with an air channel, where the air channel is capable of removing dust from the set of web folding boards located at the web-receiving position. (Appl. p. 5, lines 2-5).

Conventional multifolders typically contain only one set of folding boards; thus, to use another set of folding boards in such conventional multifolders, the boards must be manually interchanged. (Appl. p. 2, lines 18-22). Such manual interchanging often requires substantial time and energy and may result in misalignment of the web folding boards. (Appl. p. 2, lines 22-25). By utilizing a system according to the present invention, it has been discovered that a set of web folding boards can be quickly and efficiently replaced with another set of web folding boards. (Appl. p. 6, lines 23-25).

## **6. Summary of the Issues**

- I. Are claims 36-56 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 3,472,504 to Murphy, et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,513,743 to Montquire?

## **7. Grouping of the Claims**

It is to be understood that this appeal is of all the pending claims, each individually patentable. However, to simplify the issues on appeal, Appellant has grouped all pending claims together as set forth below. The claims of Group 1 do not stand or fall together.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Claims Included</u>
1	36-56 (all pending claims)

## 8. Argument

- I. Claims 36-56 Are Not Obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 3,472,504 to Murphy, et al. in View of U.S. Patent No. 3,513,743 to Montguire.

Murphy, et al. is directed to an apparatus and method for interfolding a succession of tissue webs. (Col. 1, lines 36-43). For instance, Murphy, et al. provides a machine and method for automatically interfolding a plurality of webs from a series of supply rolls or other source. The webs are received from the source by a conveyor that advances the webs in an assembled stack along a predetermined path, and a plurality of folding devices are disposed in a spaced-apart relationship with each other along the path of the stack. These folding devices in Murphy, et al. interfold the webs into the stack by turning over their edge portions and placing them so that the edge portion of one web lies between the edge portions of another web. The interfolded stack is then cut to appropriate lengths for packaging and delivery. (Col. 2, lines 50-65). Figures 61-72 of Murphy, et al. show a tissue folding machine that includes a series of folding devices 175 that are disposed in a spaced-apart relationship with each other along the path of the stack 76. (Col. 14, lines 24-35). Folding devices 175 may be in accordance with any of the folding devices described, for example, at columns 7-14 and shown in Figures 1-60.

As correctly noted by the Examiner, Murphy, et al. fails to disclose a system for selectively replacing one set of web folding boards with another set of web folding

boards where the system comprises at least two sets of web folding boards on frame assemblies that are simultaneously rotatable about an axis. In fact, Murphy, et al. was cited by the Examiner only for its general disclosure of a folding apparatus containing one set of web folding boards (i.e., web folding devices 77', 77'', and 77''' shown in Fig. 1 of Murphy, et al.). Nevertheless, Montguire was combined with Murphy, et al. in the Final Office Action in an attempt to render obvious all of Appellant's pending claims.

Montguire is directed to an apparatus for slitting thin, flat strips of steel and other metallic and non-metallic compounds into a plurality of segments or strips of relatively narrower width. (Col. 1, lines 31-40; col. 2, lines 16 et seq.). The apparatus of Montguire is a multiple-head slitting apparatus in which one slitter head is operating at a slitting station while another is serviced at a servicing station, and Montguire states that its slitting apparatus minimizes downtime for setting-up or other servicing. (Col. 1, lines 50-65). In the apparatus of Montguire, a plurality of slitter heads are carried by a rotatable member (i.e., a turntable) which positions a selected slitter head at a slitting station and positions another slitter head at the servicing station. (Col. 1, lines 50-65).

The Examiner combined the disclosures of Murphy, et al. and Montguire to reject all of Appellant's pending claims under Section 103. Specifically, the Examiner stated that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant's invention to have provided Murphy, et al.'s folding apparatus with a second set of web folding boards and a second frame assembly, where the first and second frame assemblies are mounted so as to rotate about an axis as taught by Montguire and thereby facilitate tool maintenance/tool changing of one assembly while the other

assembly is being used, thereby reducing apparatus downtime. (Final Office Action, p. 2).

A. No Suggestion or Motivation Exists to Combine Murphy, et al. with Montquire in the Manner Suggested in the Office Action.

First, Appellant respectfully submits that no motivation or suggestion would have existed at the time of the present invention for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Murphy, et al. and Montquire in the manner suggested in the Final Office Action. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art references, when combined, must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on the applicant's disclosure. See In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 U.S.P.Q.2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

An applicant's claimed invention taken as a whole cannot be said to be obvious without some reason given in the prior art why one of ordinary skill would have been prompted to modify the teachings of the references to arrive at the claimed invention. See In re Regel, 188 U.S.P.Q. 132 (C.C.P.A. 1975). The mere fact that the prior art *may* be combined or modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the combination or modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of

the combination or modification. In re Fritch, 12 U.S.P.Q.2d 1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992); In re Mills, 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Thus, where no reasonable intrinsic or extrinsic justification exists in the prior art for the proposed combination or modification, a case of *prima facie* obviousness will not have been established.

In the present case, there is certainly no *explicit* or *express* motivation set forth in either Murphy, et al. or Montquire for the combination or modification proposed by the Examiner. Not once does Murphy, et al. refer to a need for a system for selectively replacing its set of web folding devices with another set of web folding devices. Similarly, not once does Montquire disclose or suggest that any aspect of its multiple-head slitting apparatus would be applicable to a web folding system. However, in the Final Office Action, the Examiner noted that “there is no requirement that a motivation to make the modification be expressly articulated.” (Final Office Action, p. 3).

While the motivation for combining references may sometimes be implicit, *no such implicit motivation exists in this case*. Nothing in either Murphy, et al. or Montquire suggests the desirability of the combination or modification proposed by the Examiner in the Final Office Action. Specifically, nothing in Murphy, et al.’s description of its specially-designed web folding devices (devices that interfold webs into a stack by turning over their edge portions and placing them so that the edge portion of one web lies between the edge portions of another web) discloses or suggests the need for *another* set of web folding devices, the need for a system for replacing its one set of web folding devices with a second set of web folding devices, or the need for making sets of web folding boards and the frame assemblies to which they are secured

rotatable about an axis. And, certainly, no motivation exists in web-folding prior art such as Murphy, et al. for one of ordinary skill in the art to look to a *steel-slitting apparatus* even if *some* motivation existed to make *any* of these proposed modifications to Murphy, et al.'s web folding apparatus.

Appellant emphasizes that the teachings of the references must be viewed *in their entirety* to sustain a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Further, the appropriate test under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is not whether the differences between the prior art and the claims are obvious, but instead whether the *claimed invention as a whole* would have been obvious. In this case, Appellant respectfully submits that when the Murphy, et al. and Montquire reference teachings are properly viewed in their entirety, there is simply no motivation or suggestion—explicit or implicit—to combine the references in the manner suggested.

B. The References Teach Away From the Modification/Combination Made by the Examiner.

Not only would there have been no motivation (whether explicit or implicit) at the time of Appellant's present invention to combine Murphy, et al. with Montquire, the references themselves teach away from the Examiner's proposed combination or modification. In the Final Office Action, the Examiner generally stated that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant's invention to have provided Murphy, et al.'s folding apparatus with a second set of web folding boards. (Final Office Action, p. 2). Simply put, this would require supplying Murphy, et al.'s folding apparatus with *more* web folding boards or web folding devices.

However, Murphy, et al. teaches away from the addition of more web folding



devices to its folding machine. For instance, when Murphy, et al. describes its folding procedure with respect to folding devices 77, the disclosure states:

Prior to completing the fold, the succeeding device begins the interfolding of the following pair of webs into the stack. The arrangement is such that each folding device is effective to fold portions of three different webs and to complete the folding of two webs. The folding of each of the three web portions takes place simultaneously, *with the result that the number of folding devices for a given number of webs is substantially less than would otherwise be the case.*

(Col. 5, lines 33-50) (emphasis added). Additionally, Murphy, et al. clearly states that its primary objectives include:

- providing “an apparatus for interfolding a plurality of webs in which the number of folding devices for a given number of webs is *substantially reduced*”; and
- providing “an improved folding machine of *substantially reduced size*.”

(Col. 2, lines 13-42) (emphases added). Murphy, et al. has these objectives of reducing or minimizing both the number of web folding devices and the size of its folding machine because of (1) difficulties with previous web folding machines that required alternate folding devices of different design and (2) difficulties with previous web folding machines where the length of the machines was excessive. (Col. 2, lines 13-42).

Thus, Murphy, et al. clearly *teaches away from* the Examiner’s proposed modification that would, among other things, add more web folding boards or web folding devices to Murphy, et al.’s web folding apparatus and increase the size of Murphy, et al.’s folding machine. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submits that this “teaching away” demonstrates a lack of *prima facie* obviousness of the subject claims. See In re Fine, 5

U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

C. The Murphy, et al. and Montquire References, When Combined, Do Not Teach or Suggest All the Claim Limitations.

Moreover, *any* combination of the teachings of Murphy, et al. and Montquire would still lack some of Appellant's claim limitations. For instance, neither Murphy, et al. nor Montquire discloses or suggests a second set of web folding boards secured to a second frame assembly. Additionally, it is not at all clear how the web folding apparatus of Murphy, et al. would even be combined with the slitting apparatus of Montquire to arrive at the limitations of Appellant's pending claims. The majority of the Murphy, et al. disclosure is spent describing its folding *procedure* and its specific web folding *devices*, folding devices that interfold webs into a stack by turning over their edge portions and placing them so that the edge portion of one web lies between the edge portions of another web. (Cols. 5-14 and Figs. 1-60). Conversely, in Appellant's present invention, any conventional web folding board may be utilized in the claimed system to impart any type of fold to one or more webs. (Appl. p. 7, lines 4-24).

Murphy, et al.'s description of its entire web folding *machine* comes at columns 14-15 and the embodiments shown in Figures 61-72. There, Murphy, et al. explains how successive pairs of tissue supply rolls are disposed above the folding devices and are interconnected therewith to travel in a closed path. This path is arranged predominantly around vertical axes and extends in a generally horizontal plane. The pairs of supply rolls are movably supported by a framework that includes top and bottom trackways which are disposed along closed paths and which carry a succession of rectangular trolleys. These trolleys are connected together in a continuous train by

cables, and the train of trolleys is moved by a variable speed drive mechanism including a motor, a gear box, and a sprocket chain. (Col. 14, lines 24-49).

Continuing on, Murphy, et al. explains that each trolley has mounted on it a column which carries upper and lower web roll supports for the upper and lower web rolls and that the lower end of each column movably supports one of the web folding devices. A pair of webs from the lower and upper web rolls are fed downwardly over a guide and then to the folding device, and the webs are then interfolded into a stack, which is moved away by a conveyor belt. (Col. 14, line 50 – col. 15, line 4). Murphy, et al. goes on to explain that its folding devices are supported to move upwardly as the web stack height increases by additional interfolded webs. (Col. 15, lines 5-62).

The portions of Montquire referred to by the Examiner in the Final Office Action include the description of Montquire's multiple-head slitting apparatus in which a plurality of slitter heads are carried by a rotatable member which positions a selected slitter head at a slitting station and another slitter head at a servicing station. (Col. 1, lines 50-62). Specifically, the multiple-head slitting apparatus of Montquire is mounted on a generally cross-shaped base 48 with a column and shaft portion projecting upwardly from the base. A generally X-shaped rotatable member or turntable 58 is carried by the base and is mounted for rotational movement in a generally horizontal plane on the shaft. (Col. 2, lines 40-54). This turntable 58 carries four arms, each carrying a slitter head, and rotation of turntable 58 to position any slitter head at the slitting station simultaneously positions the other three slitter heads at the servicing stations.

The Examiner has not shown how the turntable 58 of Montquire could feasibly be combined with the web folding apparatus of Murphy, et al. in which each of a plurality of trolleys has mounted on it a column which carries upper and lower web roll supports for upper and lower web rolls, where the lower end of each column movably supports one of the web folding devices and where the folding devices are supported to move upwardly as the web stack height increases by additional interfolded webs. More generally, nothing in either Murphy, et al. or Montquire shows how the turntable portion of Montquire's complex slitting apparatus could be adapted for and incorporated into Murphy, et al.'s web folding machine to obtain Appellant's claimed system for selectively replacing a first set of web folding boards with a second set of web folding boards, which comprises at least a first frame assembly secured to a first set of web folding boards and a second frame assembly secured to a second set of web folding boards, where the frame assemblies are rotatable about an axis for placing a set of web folding boards into a web-receiving position.

D. Montquire is Nonanalogous Art.

Moreover, Montquire is not even "analogous art" with respect to Appellant's claimed invention for purposes of an obviousness rejection under Section 103. In order to rely on a reference as a basis for rejection, the reference must be either: (1) in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned. In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1447 (Fed. Cir. 1992); M.P.E.P. § 2141.01(a). In this case, Montquire clearly is not in the same "field of endeavor" as Appellant's present invention. Namely, Montquire is in the

field of slitting steel and other materials. On the other hand, the claims of Appellant's present application are in the field of folding webs, such as tissues, napkins, wipes, and so forth.

Furthermore, Montquire is not reasonably pertinent to the particular problems faced by the present inventor, i.e., the need for an improved web folding system. For Montquire to be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which Appellant was concerned, the Examiner must show that a person of ordinary skill, seeking to solve the problem of creating an improved web folding system, would reasonably be expected or motivated to look to an apparatus for slitting steel and other metallic and non-metallic materials. See Oetiker, 977 F.2d at 1447.

Appellant respectfully submits, however, that the Examiner in this case has *not* shown that a person of ordinary skill, seeking to create an improved web folding system, would have been expected or motivated to look to the field of steel-slitting apparatuses. The Federal Circuit has clearly stated that the "combination of elements from nonanalogous sources, in a manner that reconstructs the applicant's invention only with the benefit of hindsight, is insufficient to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness." Oetiker, 977 F.2d at 1447. Thus, Appellant respectfully submits that the combination of Murphy, et al. and Montquire in the Final Office Action was improper, and a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

E. The only Incentive or Motivation for Combining Murphy, et al. with Montquire in the Manner Suggested in the Office Action Stems Improperly from the Teachings of the Present Invention.

Finally, it is improper to use a patent applicant's own specification to provide the

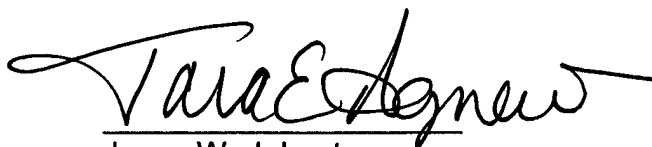
only suggestion for combining or modifying the prior art. The Federal Circuit has repeatedly warned against using the applicant's disclosure as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the prior art. See Grain Processing Corp. v. American Maize-Products, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1788 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Thus, the mere fact that the prior art *may* be combined or modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the combination or modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the combination or modification. In re Fritch, 12 U.S.P.Q.2d 1780 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

At pages 3-4 of the Final Office Action, the Examiner stated that although Montquire's multiple-head slitting apparatus does not show a folding assembly, one of ordinary skill in the art would readily realize that the benefits of Montquire's invention are obtainable when adapted to a folding station or any web-treating station. Clearly, the Examiner's *only* incentive or motivation for modifying Murphy, et al. using Montquire results *improperly* from using Appellant's disclosure as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the prior art. Again, no suggestion or motivation whatsoever—whether explicit or implicit—existed in the prior art for combining the teachings of Murphy, et al. and Montquire. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that any combination of the Murphy, et al. and Montquire references impermissibly relies on the use of hindsight, and hindsight cannot be successfully used to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Thus, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

## **9. Conclusion**

Claims 36-56 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 3,472,504 to Murphy, et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,513,743 to Montquire. However, Montquire constitutes nonanalogous art and should not have been used in rejecting Appellant's pending claims. Further, the Murphy, et al. and Montquire references, when combined, do not teach or suggest all of Appellant's claim limitations. Additionally, no proper motivation or suggestion would have existed at the time of the present invention for combining the cited references in the manner suggested by the Final Office Action. In fact, Murphy, et al. actually teaches away from the modification proposed by the Examiner. The only motivation to combine the Murphy, et al. and Montquire references appears to stem from the teachings of Appellant's disclosure, which is improper. As such, a *prima facie* showing of obviousness has not been made, and Appellant is entitled to the issuance of a patent.

Respectfully submitted,



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## APPENDIX A

### In the Claims:

36. A system for selectively replacing a first set of web folding boards with a second set of web folding boards, said system comprising:

a first frame assembly secured to said first set of web folding boards, said first frame assembly being rotatable about an axis for placing said first set of web folding boards into a web-receiving position for receiving one or more webs;

a second frame assembly secured to said second set of web folding boards, said second frame assembly being rotatable about said axis such that said second set of web folding boards is also capable of being placed into said web-receiving position for receiving one or more webs;

said second frame assembly being in operative communication with said first frame assembly such that said second frame assembly and said first frame assembly are simultaneously rotatable about said axis.

37. A system as defined in claim 36, wherein said first frame assembly and said second frame assembly are connected to at least one mounting arm.

38. A system as defined in claim 36, wherein the rotation of said first frame assembly and said second frame assembly is induced by a rotary actuator.

39. A system as defined in claim 36, wherein the rotation of said first frame assembly and said second frame assembly is induced by a motor.

40. A system as defined in claim 36, further comprising a locking assembly for selectively locking said first set or said second set of web folding boards into said web-



receiving position.

41. A system as defined in claim 40, wherein said locking assembly comprises a locking pin.

42. A system as defined in claim 41, wherein said pin is provided with an air channel.

43. A system as defined in claim 36, wherein said first frame assembly comprises a continuous frame.

44. A system as defined in claim 36, wherein said first frame assembly comprises a discontinuous frame.

45. A system as defined in claim 36, wherein said second frame assembly comprises a continuous frame.

46. A system as defined in claim 36, wherein said second frame assembly comprises a discontinuous frame.

47. A system as defined in claim 36, wherein the axis about which the first frame assembly and the second frame assembly are rotatable is a horizontal axis.

48. A system for selectively replacing a first bar and a first set of web folding boards with a second bar and a second set of web folding boards, said system comprising:

a first frame assembly secured to said first bar and said first set of web folding boards, said first frame assembly being rotatable about an axis for placing said first bar and said first set of web folding boards into a web-receiving position for receiving one or more webs;

a second frame assembly secured to said second bar and said second set of web folding boards, said second frame assembly being rotatable about said axis such that said second bar and said second set of web folding boards are also capable of being placed into said web-receiving position for receiving one or more webs, said second frame assembly being in operative communication with said first frame assembly such that said second frame assembly and said first frame assembly are simultaneously rotatable about said axis; and

a locking assembly for selectively locking said first set or said second set of web folding boards into said web-receiving position.

49. A system as defined in claim 48, wherein said first frame assembly and said second frame assembly are connected to at least one mounting arm.

50. A system as defined in claim 48, wherein said locking assembly comprises a locking pin.

51. A system as defined in claim 50, wherein said pin is provided with an air channel.

52. A system as defined in claim 48, wherein said first frame assembly, said second frame assembly, or combinations thereof, comprise a continuous frame.

53. A system as defined in claim 48, wherein said first frame assembly, said second frame assembly, or combinations thereof, comprise a discontinuous frame.

54. A system as defined in claim 48, wherein the axis about which the first frame assembly and the second frame assembly are rotatable is a horizontal axis.

55. A system for selectively replacing a first bar and a first set of web folding

boards with a second bar and a second set of web folding boards, said system comprising:

a first frame assembly secured to said first bar and said first set of web folding boards, said first frame assembly being rotatable about an axis for placing said first bar and said first set of web folding boards into a web-receiving position for receiving one or more webs;

a second frame assembly secured to said second bar and said second set of web folding boards, said second frame assembly being rotatable about said axis such that said second bar and said second set of web folding boards are also capable of being placed into said web-receiving position for receiving one or more webs, said second frame assembly being in operative communication with said first frame assembly such that said second frame assembly and said first frame assembly are simultaneously rotatable about said axis; and

a locking assembly for selectively locking said first set or said second set of web folding boards into said web-receiving position, wherein said locking assembly comprises a locking pin that is provided with an air channel.

56. A system as defined in claim 55, wherein the axis about which the first frame assembly and the second frame assembly are rotatable is a horizontal axis.